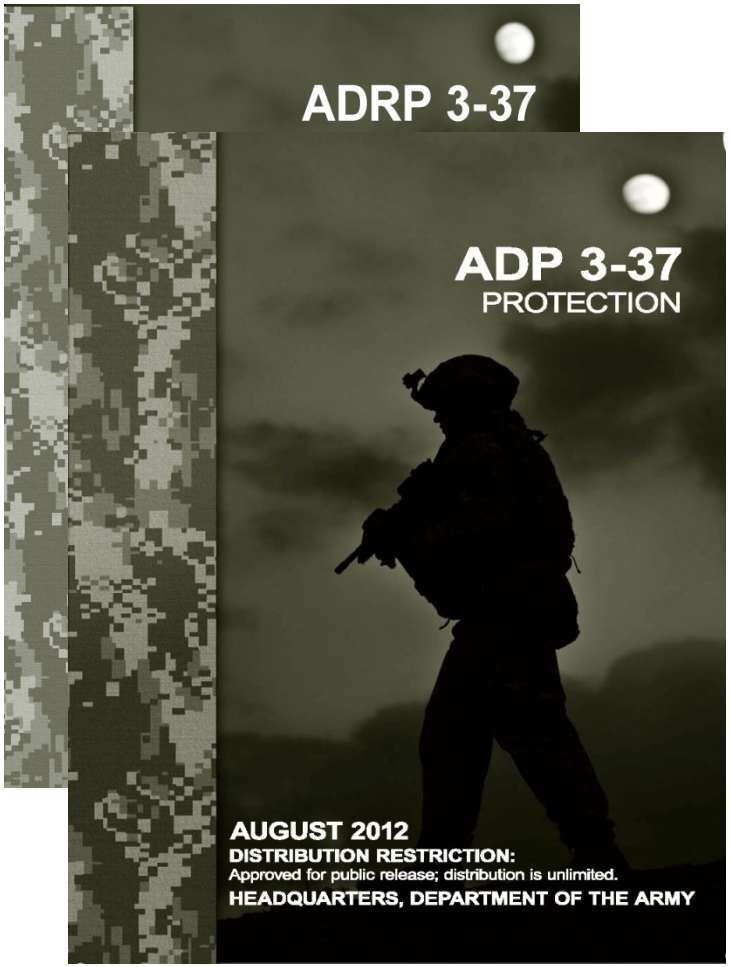
Army Doctrine Publication (ADP) 3-37; and Army Doctrine Reference Publication (ADRP) 3-37, *Protection*



Protection Doctrine

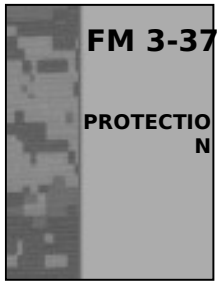
Purpose: to provide an overview of the main ideas in Army Doctrine Publication (ADP) 3-37 and Army Doctrine Reference Publication (ADRP) 3-37; and highlight the significant changes from FM 3-37.

ADP and ADRP

DP – is a Department of the Army publication that contains the fundamental prin
hich the operating forces and elements of the generating forces directly suppor
ations; ADP 3-37 establishes the base doctrine for the protection conceptual
ework.

RP – is a Department of the Army publication that provides a more detailed
anation of principles contained in the related ADP. An ADRP provides the
dational understanding so everyone in the Army can interpret the ADP the same
 ADRP 3-37 expands in more detail on the protection conceptual framework.

Changes from FM 3-37



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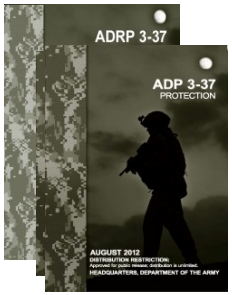


- **Fully integrated the Protection Framework within the operations process.**
- **Aligned the protection definition with JP 3-0.**
- **Replaced the protection principle of "full dimension" with "comprehensive."**
- **Added Law and Order task from Mission Command WFF to the Protection Warfighting Function (WFF).**
- **Added Implement physical security procedures to the Protection WFF.**
- **Added Implement OPSEC security to the Protection WFF.**
- **Moved internment and resettlement task from Sustainment WFF to the Protection WFF.**

Enduring Themes

- Principles of protection
- Warfighting function – tasks and systems
- Preserves combat power when properly integrated
- Identify and prevent or mitigate threats and hazards
- Actions and activities implemented through the operations process
- Synchronization of effort and capabilities

Central Concept

Protection

The preservation of the effectiveness and survivability of mission-related military and nonmilitary personnel, equipment, facilities, information, and infrastructure deployed or located within or outside the boundaries of a given operational area.

Principles
Comprehensive
Integrated
Layered
Redundant
Enduring

Executed through …

Protection Warfighting Function

The related tasks and systems that preserve the force so that commanders can apply maximum combat power to accomplish the mission.

Combat Power

Identify, prevent, or mitigate the effects of threats and hazards through…

Operations Process

Plan Prepare Execute Assess

Protection as a continuing activity

Led by …

Commanders
Staffs
Leaders
Soldiers

Definition of Protection

Rescinded FM 3-37: Protection is the preservation of the effectiveness of mission-related military and nonmilitary personnel, equipment, facilities, information, and infrastructure deployed or located within or outside the boundaries of a given operational area.

ADP 3-37 Protection is the preservation of the effectiveness and survivability of mission-related military and nonmilitary personnel, equipment, facilities, information, and infrastructure deployed or located within or outside the boundaries of a given operational area.

The protection definition is now aligned with joint doctrine (JP 3-0).

Protection Principles

FM 3-37	ADP 3-37
Full Dimensional	**Comprehensive**
Integrated	Integrated
Layered	Layered
Redundant	Redundant
Enduring	Enduring

Replacing "full dimensional" with "comprehensive" expands on the definition of an all inclusive utilization of complementary and reinforcing protection tasks and systems available to commanders, incorporated into the plan, to preserve the force.

Protection Principles Descriptions

Comprehensive: protection is an all-inclusive utilization of complementary and reinforcing protection tasks and systems available to the commander, incorporated into the plan, to preserve the force.

Integrated: Protection is planned in all activities, systems, efforts, and capabilities associated with military operations to provide strength and structure to the overall protection effort. Integration must occur in all phases of the operations process in order to complement other warfighting functions without significantly inhibiting combat power.

Layered: Protection capabilities arranged to provide strength and depth to the overall protection system. Exclusion areas, barriers, sally ports, passwords, and identity badges are examples of layering techniques, and procedures.

Redundant: Redundancy ensures that specific activities, systems, efforts, and capabilities critical for the success of the overall protection effort have a secondary protection effort. Power generation systems, water purification systems, and patrol distribution patterns are often resourced for redundancy.

Enduring: Protection capabilities are ongoing activities for maintaining the objective of preserving combat power, populations, partners, essential equipment, resources, and critical infrastructure in every phase of an operation.

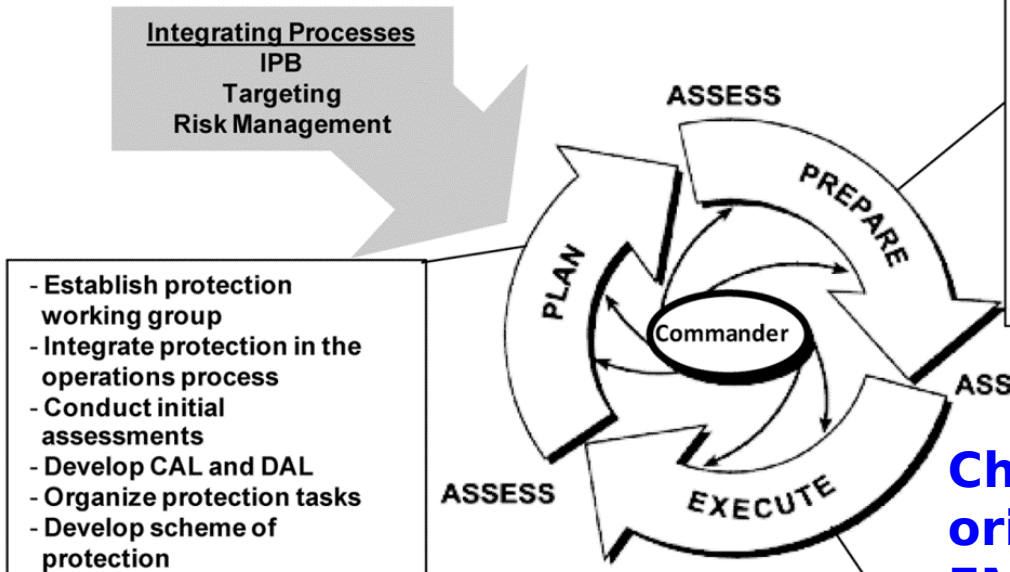
Protection Warfighting Function

FM 3-37 (Protection Tasks)	ADP 3-37 (Protection Tasks)
Air and Missile Defense	Coordinate Air and Missile Defense
Personnel recovery	Conduct personnel recovery ops
Information protection	Provide Intelligence support to protection
Fratricide avoidance (including	Employ safety techniques fratricide avoidance)
Operational area security	Conduct operational area securit
Antiterrorism	Apply antiterrorism measures
Survivability	Conduct survivability operations
Force health protection	Provide force health protection
CBRN operations	Conduct CBRN operations
Safety	
Operations Security	Implement operations security
Explosive Ordnance Disposal Support	Provide EOD and protection
	Implement physical security

Note: Information protection task moved under the Mission Command WFF

Integration into Operations

Protection within the operations process



- Establish protection working group
- Integrate protection in the operations process
- Conduct initial assessments
- Develop CAL and DAL
- Organize protection tasks
- Develop scheme of protection
- Establish protection priorities
- Refine running estimate
- Synchronize protection within combat power

- Revise and refine the plan
- Determine protection indicators and warnings for information collection
- Emplace systems to detect threats to the CAL
- Direct OPSEC measures
- Prepare and improve survivability positions
- Liaison and coordinate with adjacent and protected units
- Rehearse
- Train with defended assets
- Implement vulnerability reduction measures

Changed from original graphic in FM 3-37

- Ensure that the protection focus supports the decisive operation
- Review and adjust the CCIR derived from protection tasks
- Review changes to graphic control measures and boundaries for the increased risk of fratricide
- Evaluate the effectiveness of tracking for constraints on personnel recovery
- Monitor the employment of security forces for gaps in protection or unintended patterns
- Evaluate the effectiveness of liaison personnel for protection actions
- Evaluate movement coordination and control to protect critical paths
- Monitor adjacent unit coordination procedures for terrain management vulnerabilities
- Monitor readiness rates of response forces involved in fixed-site protection
- Monitor force health protection

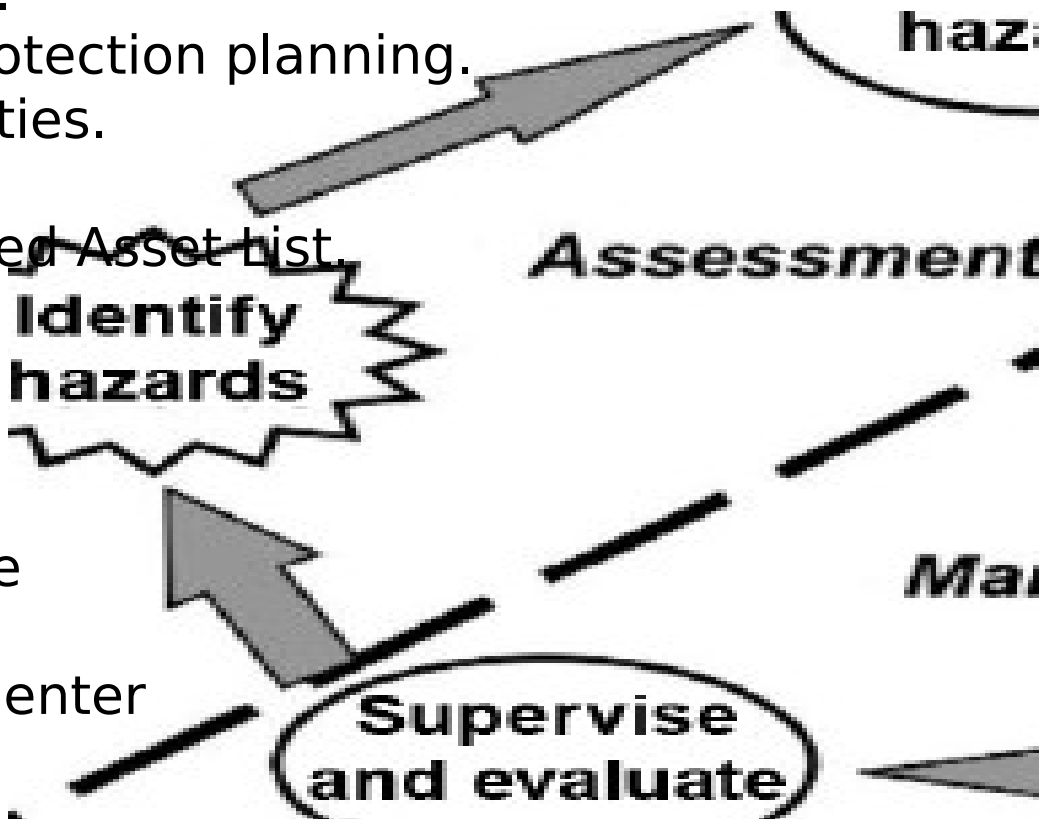
Legend:

CAL	critical asset list
CCIR	commander's critical information requirements
DAL	defended asset list
IPB	intelligence preparation of the battlefield
OPSEC	operations security

Protection Cell & Working Groups

Develops, Integrates, & synchronizes protection tasks and activities:

- Conduct Initial assessments.
- Develop key products for protection planning.
- Establishes protection priorities.
- Unit protection measure.
- Critical Asset List & Defended Asset list.
- Assesses infrastructure.
- Scheme of protection.
- Civilian protection needs.
- Running Estimate.
- Personnel recovery guidance
- Personnel recovery - coordination center

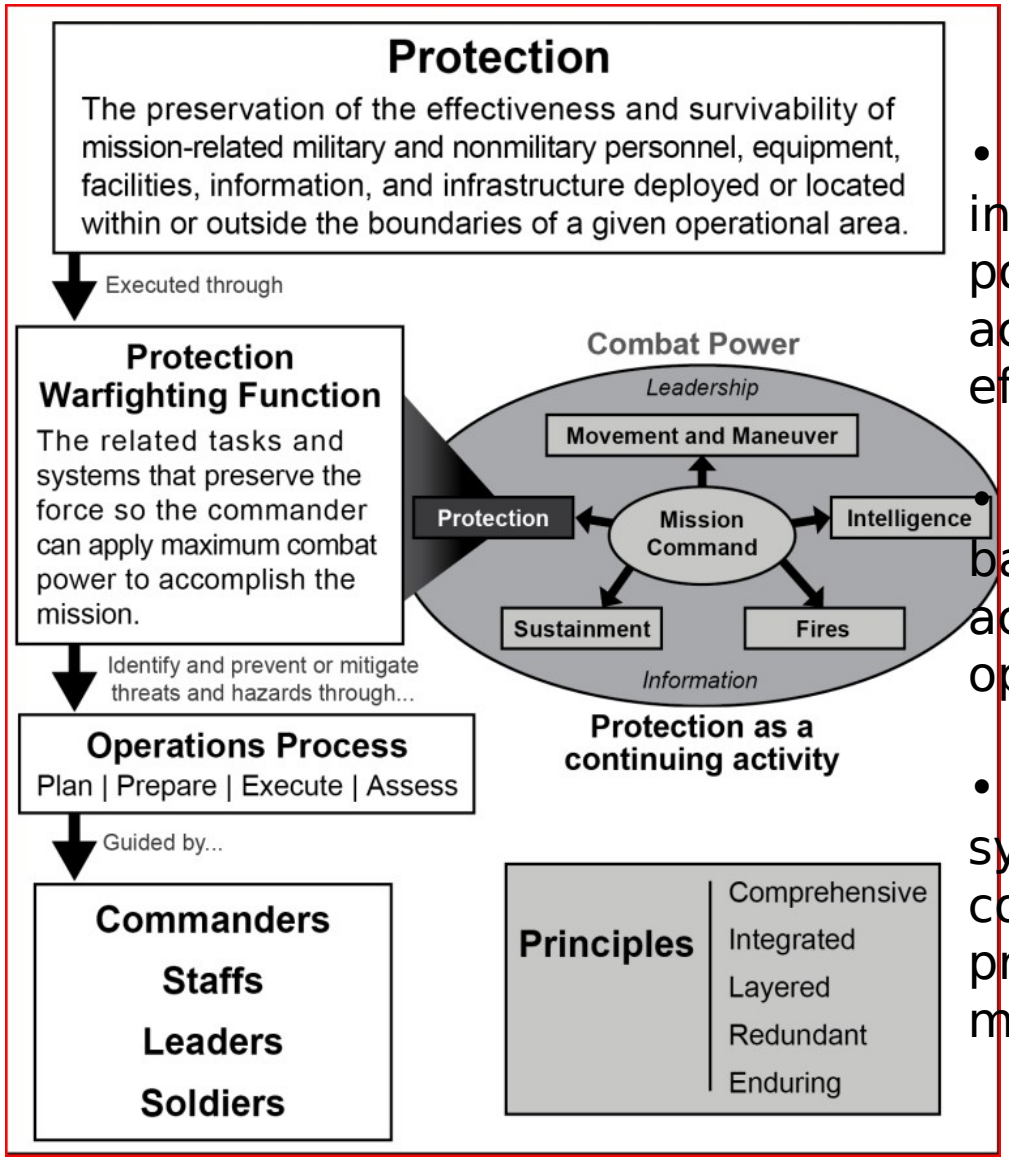


Scheme of Protection

he staff considers at a minimum:

- Protection priorities.
- Work priorities for survivability assets.
- Air and missile defense positioning guidance. Specific terrain and weather factors.
- Intelligence focus and limitations for security efforts.
- Areas or events where risk is acceptable.
- Protected targets and areas.
- Civilians and noncombatants in the area of operations.
- Vehicle and equipment safety or security constraints.
- Personnel recovery actions and control measures.
- Force protection condition status. Force health protection measures.
- Mission-oriented protective posture guidance.
- Environmental guidance.
- Information operations condition.
- Explosive ordnance and hazard guidance.
- Ordnance order of battle.
- OPSEC risk tolerance.
- Fratricide avoidance measures.
- Rules of engagement, standing rules for the use of force, and rules of interaction.
- Escalation of force and nonlethal weapons guidance.
- Operational scheme of maneuver.
- Military deception.
- Obscuration.

Protection in Unified Land Operations



- Protection can be maximized by integrating the elements of combat power to reinforce protection or to achieve complementary protective effects.

- The goal of protection integration is t balance protection with the freedom of action throughout the duration of milita operations.

- The collaboration, integration, and synchronization between the elements combat power assist in identifying and preventing threats and hazards and in mitigating their effects.

Questions